

Symphyopappus uncinatus,
a new species from Minas Gerais, Brazil
(Asteraceae: Eupatorieae: Disynphiinae)

HAROLD ROBINSON
Botany, National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C., 20560-0166, USA

Abstract

Symphyopappus uncinatus H. ROB., with widely spaced and apically hooked pappus setae, is described as a new species from Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Introduction

A 1985 HATSCHBACH collection from Trinta Reis in Minas Gerais has been held for many years as an unknown member of the Eupatorieae with unusual hooked pappus bristles. It was not certain if the hooked setae were an artifact. A new specimen by HATSCHBACH from Barão do Guaçu in Minas Gerais confirms the validity of the character and shows that the species is properly placed in the genus *Symphyopappus*. The plant has partially glutinous glabrous leaves with the midvein prominent on both surfaces, a leaf type common in *Symphyopappus*, and the species also has the ascending branches of the inflorescence with decurrent ridges, glabrous involucrel bracts with dark longitudinal lines and the five florets in a head that are characteristic of the genus as defined in the most recent studies (KING & ROBINSON 1971, 1978, 1987).

Description

The new species is described as follows.

Symphyopappus uncinatus H. ROB., sp. nov. – Type: Brazil. Minas Gerais: Mun. Diamantina, Barão do Guaçu, cerrado, margem do córrego, 24 Oct. 1999, HATSCHBACH, SPICHTER, CERVI & BARBOSA 69675 (holotype MBM, isotype US).

A speciebus omnino in setis pappi uncinatis differt.

Shrubs ca. 1.5 m tall, moderately branched; stems brownish, hexagonal, becoming terete, glabrous. Leaves opposite, petioles 0.5–1.2 cm long; blades thinly coriaceous,

narrowly elliptical, 5–10 cm long, 1.1–2.3 cm wide, base cuneate, margins above middle serrulate or serrate with 10–18 teeth, apex narrowly acute, surfaces glabrous, upper surface slightly darker and sometimes glutinous; venation trinervate with weak strongly ascending secondary veins near base and parallel with basal margins, pinnately veined above with ca. 4 pairs of weak veins ascending at ca. 40° angles, midrib prominent on both surfaces, veins slightly prominulous below, smallest veinlets rather insulcate adaxially. Inflorescence terminal, densely corymbiform, with strongly ascending, decurrent opposite branches, with mostly alternate branchlets; bracteoles narrowly linear, 8–14 mm long, branchlets ending in clusters of sessile heads. Heads 7–8 mm high, ca. 4 mm wide; involucre bracts ca. 15, stiffly chartaceous, brownish to stramineous, oblong to narrowly oblong, 4–6 mm long, 0.8–1.3 mm wide, apices rounded, glabrous and with 3 dark lines outside. Florets 5 in a head; corollas whitish or pink, 4.5–4.7 mm long, with very few sessile glands outside mostly on lobes, basal tube broadly cylindrical, ca. 1.2 mm long, throat more broadly cylindrical, ca. 2.2 mm long, lobes triangular, ca. 0.7 mm long; anther thecae pale, ca. 1.5 mm long; apical appendage oblong, ca. 0.38 mm long. Achenes prismatic, 5-costate, ca. 1.8 mm long, narrowed at base to small carpodium, with short setulae near base and distally along costae; pappus of 6–10 pale bristles, mostly well-separated at base, some short but most ca. 4.5 mm long, straight when young but longer bristles becoming hooked at tips. Pollen grains ca. 25 µm in diam.

Paratype: Brazil. Minas Gerais: Mun. Pres. Kubitchek, Trinta Reis, campo rupestre, margens córrego, 27 Nov. 1985, HATSCHBACH & ZELMA 50255 (MBM, US).

Symphyopappus uncinatus is most distinct in the reduced number of setae of the pappus and by the hooked tips of the longer setae. The heads are described on the labels as “alva” in the type and “rosados” in the paratype.

References

- KING, R. M. & H. ROBINSON 1971. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). LIV. The genus, *Symphyopappus*. *Phytologia* 22: 115–117.
- KING, R. M. & H. ROBINSON 1978. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). CLXXIX. Notes on the genus *Symphyopappus*. *Phytologia* 39: 132–135.
- KING, R. M. & H. ROBINSON 1987. *The genera of the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae)*. Monographs in Systematic Botany, Missouri Bot. Gard. 22: i–x, 1–581.